L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	0	tyramide near20 10%	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/07/07 15:18
2	0	tyramide near20 5%	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/07/07 15:18
3	2	tyramide same 10%	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/07/07 15:18
4	1	tyramide same cytomet$3 same serum	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/07/07 15:22
5	117190	tyramide and cytomet$3 adn serum	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/07/07 15:23
6	17080	(tyramide and cytomet$3 adn serum) and (enzyme same serum)	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/07/07 15:24
7	25	tyramide and (enzyme same serum)	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/07/07 15:33
8	11	flowcytomet$3 same serum	USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	2004/07/07 15:33

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=> tyramide and serum and cyto
L1             0 FILE AGRICOLA
L2             0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L3             0 FILE CONFSCI
L4             0 FILE HEALSAFE
L5             0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L6             0 FILE LIFESCI
L7             0 FILE MEDICONF
L8             0 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L9             0 TYRAMIDE AND SERUM AND CYTO

=> tyramide and serum
L10            0 FILE AGRICOLA
L11            4 FILE BIOTECHNO
L12            0 FILE CONFSCI
L13            0 FILE HEALSAFE
L14            0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L15            1 FILE LIFESCI
L16            0 FILE MEDICONF
L17            4 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L18            9 TYRAMIDE AND SERUM

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l18
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'IMSDRUGCONF, MEDICONF'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L18
L19            7 DUP REM L18 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l19 ibib abs total

L19   ANSWER 1 OF 7  BIOTECHNO  COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
      DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:35147233   BIOTECHNO
TITLE:                    Immunohistochemical localization of feline
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immunodeficiency virus using native species antibodies
AUTHOR: Rogers A.B.; Mathiason C.K.; Hoover E.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. E.A. Hoover, Department of Microbiology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523-1674, United States.
E-mail: ehoover@lamar.colostate.edu
SOURCE: American Journal of Pathology, (01 OCT 2002), 161/4 (1143-1151), 59 reference(s)
CODEN: AJPAA4 ISSN: 0002-9440
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2002:35147233 BIOTECHNO
AB Feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) is the feline analog of human immunodeficiency virus and a small animal model of human acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). We sought to identify early in vivo target cells in cats infected with clade B or C FIV. In tissues, however, neither mouse monoclonal nor rabbit polyclonal antibodies suitably detected FIV because of either insensitivity or lack of specificity. We therefore developed an immunohistochemical protocol using high-antibody-titer **serum** from cats chronically infected with FIV.sub.P.sub.e.sub.t.sub.a.sub.l.sub.u.sub.m.sub.a. Native species anti-FIV antibodies were labeled with biotinylated protein A before placement on tissues, and downstream signal was **tyramide** -amplified. This method revealed many productively infected cells in bone marrow, lymph node, thymus, mucosal-associated lymphoid tissue, and spleen, but few such cells in liver and none in kidney or brain. Concurrent labeling for virus and cell phenotype revealed that antigen-bearing populations were primarily T lymphocytes but included macrophages and dendritic cells. Our results demonstrate that FIV: 1) expands rapidly in T cells, 2) targets long-lived reservoir populations, and 3) is replicatively quiescent in brain at 3 weeks after infection. Use of native species antibodies for immunohistochemical detection of infectious antigens has application to other settings in which xenotypic (eg, mouse and rabbit) antibody sources are inadequate or unavailable.

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 7 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:36169483 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Improvement of supersensitive immunohistochemistry with an autostainer: A simplified catalysed signal amplification system
AUTHOR: Hasui K.; Takatsuka T.; Sakamoto R.; Su L.; Matsushita S.; Tsuyama S.-I.; Izumo S.; Murata F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: K. Hasui, Second Department of Anatomy, Kagoshima Univ. Faculty of Medicine, Kagoshima, Japan.
SOURCE: Histochemical Journal, (2002), 34/5 (215-222), 28 reference(s)
CODEN: HISJAE ISSN: 0018-2214
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2002:36169483 BIOTECHNO
AB The ImmunoMax/catalysed signal amplification (CSA) system is a supersensitive method of paraffin immunohistochemistry. It incorporates antigen retrieval, the streptavidin-biotin complex (sABC) method, and the catalysing reporter deposition/catalysing biotinylated **tyramide** reaction. Strong, non-specific cytoplasmic reaction in the ImmunoMax/CSA is due to endogenous biotin unmasked in the antigen retrieval step. We examined procedures to diminish this non-specific immunoreaction and improved the ImmunoMax/CSA. Antigen retrieval in a hot water bath yielded a smaller endogenous biotin immunoreaction than antigen unmasking in an autoclave. Post-antigen retrieval fixation in buffered 10% formalin

solution suppressed the biotin immunoreaction but masked the target antigen, Ki67. Post-reaction washing with 0.1% Tween 20 in Tris-HCl buffer at 35°C did not diminish the endogenous biotin immunoreaction. Animal **serum** also did not suppress the non-specific immunoreactivity of biotin and antibodies. Because endogenous biotin is detected by duplicated biotin-streptavidin reactions in the ImmunoMax/CSA, we replaced the sABC step with a labelled polymer secondary antibody (the EnVision system) - a simplified CSA system - because the sensitivity of the EnVision system was the same as that of the sABC method. The non-specific immunoreaction induced by the EnVision system was masked competitively by blocking protein. By using an antibody against Ki67 antigen that can react only with the nucleus, we were able to evaluate the non-specific cytoplasmic immunoreaction induced by the detection system. We believe that the simplified CSA system will open up the field of supersensitive paraffin immunohistochemistry.

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:30829517 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: **Tyramide** signal amplification of biotinylated probe in dot-blot hybridization assay for the detection of parvovirus B19 DNA in **serum** samples
AUTHOR: Zerbini M.; Cricca M.; Gentilomi G.; Venturoli S.; Gallinella G.; Musiani M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: M. Zerbini, Dept. of Clinical and Exp. Medicine, Osp. S. Orsola, University of Bologna, Via Massarenti 9, 40138 Bologna, Italy.
E-mail: mzerbini@med.unibo.it
SOURCE: Clinica Chimica Acta, (2000), 302/1-2 (79-87), 15 reference(s)
CODEN: CCATAR ISSN: 0009-8981
PUBLISHER ITEM IDENT.: S0009898100003545
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2000:30829517 BIOTECHNO
AB Highly sensitive assay systems are necessary for large-scale virological screenings. We evaluated the use of **tyramide** signal amplification (TSA) for biotinylated probe in dot-blot hybridization assay to detect B19 DNA in **serum** samples. The probe was constructed by PCR and directly labeled with biotin during amplification reaction. The sensitivity of the dot-blot hybridization assay with TSA detection method was evaluated in comparison with a hybridization assay using the direct detection of biotinylated probe by streptavidin-biotin-alkaline phosphatase substrate. The TSA detection was able to detect 1 pg of B19 DNA and proved to be 10-50 times more sensitive than the hybridization assay with the direct detection of biotinylated probe. The analysis of 720 **serum** samples by TSA detection of biotinylated probe showed that the assay may be a valid diagnostic tool in routine testing of B19 DNA in **serum** samples. (C) 2000 Elsevier Science B.V.

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 7 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2004 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-0040448 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 2000 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): DIAGNOSIS IMPROVEMENT OF TUMORAL AND VIRAL PATHOLOGIES IN DIGESTIVE AND ANOGENITAL EPITHELIA BY SEVERAL IN SITU MOLECULAR TECHNIQUES
TITLE (IN FRENCH): Amelioration du diagnostic de pathologies tumorales et/ou virales dans les epithelia digestifs et

ano-genitaux par diverses techniques de biologie moleculaire in situ
AUTHOR: WALKER Francine; LEHY Therese (dir.)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universite de Paris 07, Paris, France (tutelle)
SOURCE: (1998-12), 533 refs.
245 p.
Dissertation Information: Universite de Paris 07. Paris. FRA, Th. doct., 98PA077305
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Monographic
COUNTRY: France
LANGUAGE: French
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: French; English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-T 128031, T98PA077305 0000; RBCCN-751052125, T98PA077305 0000
AN 2000-0040448 PASCAL
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 2000 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
ABFR Ce travail a pour sujet la mise au point de diverses techniques de biologie moleculaire in situ pour ameliorer la mise en evidence soit des ARNms de la gastrine dans l'antre et les gastrinomes soit de l'ADN ou de l'ARN de certains virus parfois impliques dans la carcinogenese. Ces techniques incluent l'hybridation in situ (HIS) classique avec des sondes radioactives ou froides avec ou sans amplification du signal (polymere de dextran ou **tyramide**), et des techniques d'amplification genique in situ avec ou sans transcription inverse selon le genome ADN ou ARN du virus recherche dans les lesions (PCR in situ, RT-PCR in situ). Une revue generale des principes de ces techniques ainsi que leurs interets et limites a ete realisee. 1) Dans le premier travail datant de 1992, nous avons pu etudier l'expression des ARNms de la gastrine dans la muqueuse antrale et les tumeurs endocrines chez des sujets atteints d'un syndrome de Zollinger Ellison. Cette etude a ete conduite avec une sonde d'ADNc de gastrine humaine radioactive combinee a une analyse immunohistochimique optique et ultrastructurale. Elle souligne l'apport decisif de l'HIS pour localiser l'expression de ce peptide hormonal dans les cellules G de la muqueuse antrale et les tumeurs parfois immunonegatives et ne contenant a l'echelon electronique que des grains de secretion indifferencies. 2) Le second travail a porte sur le role et la prevalence des papillomavirus humains (PVH) dans les lesions intraepitheliales anogenitales des femmes VIH+. Nous avons developpe pour l'occasion des techniques de PCR in situ. Par HIS seule 67% soit 20 femmes sur 30 avaient une ou plusieurs lesions a PVH sur une ou plusieurs localisations genitales alors que par PCR-HIS 90% de ces memes femmes soit 27 femmes etaient PVH positives. Cette technique a donc permis d'ameliorer la sensibilite du diagnostic et d'aider a la comprehension des relations entre les PVH et les cancers anogenitaux. 3) Le troisieme travail a porte sur l'expression du virus de l'hepatite C (VHC) avant et apres traitement par interferon α dans le foie de sujets ayant une hepatite C chronique. La technique de RT-PCR in situ que nous avons developpee a ete positive sur toutes les biopsies etudiees. Le signal est nucleaire ou perinucleaire parfois associe a un marquage cytoplasmique. Cette etude suggere la persistance de l'infection virale dans le foie des sujets repondeurs au traitement meme lorsque les techniques virologiques classiques dans le **serum** sont negatives. 4) Les deux derniers travaux ont porte sur la recherche du virus de l'hepatite B (VHB) et demontrent la grande sensibilite de la technique pour depister les infections persistantes, meme en l'absence des marqueurs virologiques habituels. L'ensemble des travaux rapportes dans ce memoire demontre l'interet des techniques de biologie moleculaire in situ dans le diagnostic des tumeurs endocrines et dans la surveillance des infections virales en pathologie humaine.

L19 ANSWER 5 OF 7 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2004 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:115312 LIFESCI
TITLE: Sensitivity of heat-denatured p24 antigen in the diagnosis of pediatric HIV infection

AUTHOR: Schupbach, J.; Boni, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Swiss National Center for Retroviruses, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
SOURCE: J. Acquired Immune Defic. Syndromes Hum. Retrovirol., (19980800) vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 399-400. ISSN: 1077-9450.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: V
LANGUAGE: English
AB We have increased the sensitivity of our procedure to that of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) through a combination of testing plasma instead of **serum**, heat denaturation, and boosting the DuPont HIV-1 core profile ELISA by a **tyramide** signal amplification step. This combination lowers the detection limit to the fg/ml range (6,7). Since introduction of this method in our laboratory in 1994, we have not seen a single sample from an untreated, HIV-infected child that would have been positive by PCR but negative for antigen.

L19 ANSWER 6 OF 7 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2004 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-0261700 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 1997 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Vasodepressor effects of exercise are accompanied by reduced circulating ouabainlike immunoreactivity and normalization of nitric oxide synthesis
AUTHOR: KOMIYAMA Y.; KIMURA Y.; NISHIMURA N.; HARA K.; MORI T.; OKUDA K.; MUNAKATA M.; MASUDA M.; MURAKAMI T.; TAKAHASHI H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Sciences and Laboratory Medicine, Kansai Medical University, Moriguchi, Osaka 570, Japan; Second Department of Medicine, Kansai Medical University, Moriguchi, Osaka 570, Japan; Second Department of Surgery, Kansai Medical University, Moriguchi, Osaka 570, Japan
SOURCE: Clinical and experimental hypertension : (1993), (1997), 19(3), 363-372, 24 refs. ISSN: 1064-1963
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-18049A, 354000064882750070
AN 1997-0261700 PASCAL
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AB Our object was to evaluate the effects of regular mild exercise on blood pressure and on circulating level of ouabainlike factors (OLF) and of nitrate anion, an endproduct of nitric oxide (NO) in humans. We measured plasma ouabainlike immunoreactivity (OLI) and nitrate ions (NO3) before and after mild exercise for 3 months' duration in 16 patients with essential hypertension, diabetes mellitus, obesity, or hyperlipidemia. Plasma OLI was measured using an amplified ELISA system with anti-ouabain antibody and biotinyl-**tyramide**. **Serum** NO.sub.3 was measured with high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with an anion-exchange column. With the reverse phase HPLC system with an octa decylsilyl silicagel column, the elution volume of plasma OLI of a healthy volunteer matched that of authentic ouabain in a gradient elution system of acetonitrile/H2O. Plasma OLI levels decreased significantly by about 34% after mild exercise, and NO.sub.3 levels tended to be within the reference interval in normal volunteers. Body weight, diastolic and systolic blood pressure, **serum** triglyceride and acetylcholine esterase (a marker of the fatty liver) were significantly decreased ($p<0.01$) after 3 months of regular mild exercise. The plasma OLI level was significantly correlated with plasma NO.sub.3; there was a trend

toward a correlation with diastolic blood pressure (p=0.06) before and after regular exercise. Regular mild exercise led to a decrease in plasma levels of OLI, and acetylcholine esterase activity and blood pressure in adult patients. Results suggest that changes in OLF production contribute to the blood pressure regulation seen in patients who exercise regularly.

L19 ANSWER 7 OF 7 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:10129029 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: A radioimmunoassay of thromboxane B.sub.2 with thromboxane B.sub.2-.sup.1.sup.2.sup.5I-**tyramide** and its application to the study on the thromboxane B.sub.2 formation during platelet aggregation
AUTHOR: Koh H.; Inoue A.; Mashimo N.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: III Dept. Int. Med., Sch. Med., Tokyo Med. Dent. Univ., Tokyo, Japan.
SOURCE: Thrombosis Research, (1980), 17/3-4 (403-413)
CODEN: THBRAA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AN 1980:10129029 BIOTECHNO
AB A radioimmunoassay for measuring thromboxane B.sub.2 with thromboxane B.sub.2-.sup.1.sup.2.sup.5I-**tyramide** was developed. Antibody to thromboxane B.sub.2 that was produced in rabbits immunized with conjugates of thromboxane B.sub.2 coupled to bovine **serum** albumin had a high specificity to thromboxane B.sub.2. Thromboxane B.sub.2-.sup.1.sup.2.sup.5I-**tyramide** had a high affinity to antiplasma of thromboxane B.sub.2. This method was utilized to study thromboxane B.sub.2 formation during platelet aggregation induced by collagen, ADP and adrenalin. Formations of thromboxane B.sub.2 were observed in accordance with platelet secondary aggregation, namely, release reaction.